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Weather Forecast for Monday.

Washington, Peb. 27.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory - Fair; northerly winds.

For Missouri-Fair; warmer in eastern portion northwesterly winds, becoming variable. For Kansas-Generally fair; variable winds. For Nebraska-Fair; variable winds.

VIEWING IT RATIONALLY.

Mr. Walter Wellman, a writer who is well versed in diplomatic affairs, who is in close touch with public men and who has been generally reliable in his conclusions, gives out this statement, on the alleged authority of three members of the

"There is no immediate danger of war with Spain. What may happen months or years hence, it is useless to speculate about. But for the present there is no occasion for alarm or excitement. I have made an investigation that satisfies me that the present situation is not even critical, that this government is trying to avert war; that the government of Spain is trying to avert war; that there is much less danger of rupture over the Maine disaster than most people suppose."

This statement is all the more probable when it is noted that it accords with the official attitude of both governments. The United States and Spain both recognize the fact that war may result from the present disturbance, and are taking some precautions consistent with such possibilities. But it should not be forgotten that in the world's history there have been many more rumors of war and many more preparations for war than there have been wars.

The conflict of newspaper reports alone is unmistakable evidence that much of the matter published is necessarily erroncous There must be some rational estimate of the real situation, and Mr. Wellman's is likely to be pretty nearly right. In the conclusion of his report, he says:

"The president has already shown that he cannot be stampeded. Congress has shown that it cannot be stampeded, despite all the clamor of yellow journalism. Altundant evidence is at hand to show that the country is not stampeded either. but that it supports the calm, patient, patriotic attitude assumed in this emergency by all branches of our government and by men of all parties in public life."

STRANGE CASE OF MRS. LEASE.

Has Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease grown tired of notoriety? It really looks so. And yet the supposition sounds absurd. It is absurd. But why is she doing nothing to keep in the public eye? There's the rub. Many newspapers now come out daily without mentioning her name once a month. There are public journals in this country which have not printed a column matter. It surely isn't possible that Mary Elizabeth has begun to take herself seriously, in the hope that the country will follow suit? The suggestion is preposterous. As a national joke, Colonel Lease is a great success. Everybody likes her. The paragraphers prize her. Newspaper readers will skip congressional proceedings and market reports any day to get at the latest about her.

But nobody will like the idea that she has concluded to be taken seriously. We don't see how the thing could be done. As well talk of taking Jerry Simpson or Champ Clark seriously. The public will take her as it has been accustomed to take her, or not at all. As a serious proposition, she would be equivalent to a nonentity. She would be 175 pounds of common clay and nothing more. She wouldn't be worth 8 cents a column to any live paper in America. As a subject for jest she is a brilliant, dazzling luminary. As a person of sober consequence she would sin.ply be a dull thud.

No, we decline to believe that our Mary is a changed woman. She is merely resting-resting and giving others rest. In due time she will come to the front again and raise more jolly Cain than all the minstrel end men and jingo statesmen on the

NOTHING IN IT FOR BRYAN.

A Kansas exchange expresses surpris that Mr. Bryan should speak so conservatively on the Spanish situation, as it was supposed he favored the popular side for political and personal reasons. The country is so accustomed to seeing Mr. Bryan champion the wrong side of great questions that for the moment it was astonished to find him an anti-jingo. But a little thought will show that even if his motives were purely seifish he could not afford to ad-

Mr. Bryan wants to be president, and he hopes to be elected in 1900. His candidacy began immediately after his defeat in '56, and he intends that it shall be continuous and unflagging to the end, His issue is the free coinage of silver, and he desires that issue to be kept paramount. If war should come the financial question, of course, would be relegated to the background and there would be no telling when it could ever be brought to the front again. The Republican party would become the war party and President McKinley as the war president would undoubtedly be his own successor. This is a condition of things which Mr. Bryan certainly does not wish to see verified.

Our Kansas contemporary, however, erro in assuming that the Jingo side is the popular side. The jingo crowd is the noisy crowd, but it is not the majority. At least nine out of ten American voters are with the president in this matter and favor keeping the peace until it shall be shown that there is real cause for war. The popular side, therefore, is the conservative, unhysterical, sensible side, and if Mr. Bryan is playing politics in this matter he is playing it intelli-

But it is not necessary or fair to ques-

tion motives when patriotic sentiments are expressed. Because Mr. Bryan is wrong on most questions doesn't prove that he is necessarily wrong on all questions. Let us give him full credit for honesty and sincerity whenever he happens to espouse the right, even though personal interests lie on the same side.

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM. The present war scare, more than any

previous agitation in the history of the country, has served to illustrate the irresponsible and mischievous character of socalled "yellow journalism." At a time when the most vital interests

of the nation demand cool deliberation and considerable patience; when popular feeling should be held in check rather than aroused to expression, the sensational newspapers have stopped at no extreme known to spectacular journalism to inflame the public mind.

The Associated Press has wisely and justly adopted the conservative policy of the national administration. To its careful reports we are mainly indebted for the comparatively just view of the situation taken by the European press, particularly that of Great Britain. It is only since the reports of President McKinley's alleged comments-which have been emphatically denied-reached London that the English papers have conceded that war might be a

possible result of the Maine disaster. The sensational newspapers, however through their eager correspondents, and apparently with little regard for their responsibilities, have misquoted the president, the secretary of the navy and other members of the cabinet; have misrepresented the significance of many of our military movements; have anticipated the verdict of the court of inquiry, notwithstanding the fact that the court is sworn to secrecy and the divers are kept under guard; have, in short, hesitated at no inventions calculated to mislead the public, inflame the Spanish

people, embarrass the administration. These journals have shown less consideration for their obligations than have the sensational papers of Spain. They are practically the only influences that have not stood by the president and his advisers pending the verdict of the court of inquiry. It is to the credit of American Intelligence that these sensational reports have had se little effect upon the people. "Yellow journalism may sell newspapers but it do not deceive many readers.

About the only thing that has been done by the imaginative correspondents is to announce a declaration of war, give an account of the first battle and publish a list of the dead and wounded.

If war should be declared, some official attention would have to be given to these reckless journals. There must be some regard for state secrets, and most of all, there must be no deliberate misrepresenta tion of state utterances and movements.

JOURNAL ENTRIES.

Senator Mason is the captive balloon of

It is unfortunate that Anthony Hope not here to put us dead right on the Maine mestion.

Luckily the country has a fire alarm as well as an incendiary in the senate.

If there are any flies on Governor Bushnell it is a sure thing that they are not of the Spanish variety.

A careful study of Le Gallienne has ex cited a universal feeling of admiration for his candor in acknowledging his unworth iness of "the Good White Soul."

At his recent reception in Topeka, Bryan's carriage was drawn by blacks and into the banquet.

It is easy to criticise the president and denounce the inactivity of congress, but the conservative men in times of uncertainty are the safe leaders when decisive action Leaf extension, with Kansas City. s imperative.

Before doing anything rash it may be well to wait patiently until the country can hear from "Colonel Bungstarter" and "Old Subscriber," whose views on the situation can only be communicated through the slow medium of the weekly press.

If an extra session of the Kansas legislature were called, war would be precipitated within a week.

When the report of the congressiona committee on the condition of the Chicago river is presented it will be in order to have it promptly expunged from the re-

Wine was served from barrels at the Bryan banquet in Topeka, When a Kansas Democrat gets a chance to drink he has no time to waste in pulling corks.

The queen's late message to parliament was so near the perfection of state papers that a member for Ireland could suggest only two trifling amendments.

If a sufficient number of women can be induced to follow the New York girl's example and hire valets instead of maids, it will offset the hiring of so many maids to do the typewriting for men.

A demand upon congress for an appro priation to improve the bar at the mouth of the Coquille river shows that Oregon is becoming somewhat intemperate.

Every time there is a new female arrival in the Klondike region all the miners look anxiously to see if it is the goddess of

The Norway style of reindeer objects to rolling down the high places in Alaska unless assurances can be given of an adequate supply of moss.

Louis James has been promoted over Frederick Warde, so that the combination next season will be James and Warde. This recalls the story of Minnie Dupree, who was once known as Frank Duprec's sister. She made a bet with him that eventually he would be known as the brother of Minnle Dupree, and won it within a year.

The diagonal cinder paths across the state house grounds at Topeka are entirely ignored by the Populists, who hate regularities and will never recover from a natural desire to feel the soft, springy turf under their feet.

Look out for confirmations of the theory of Spanish design in the matter of the Maine explosion. Of all blest words of tongue or pen that human heart may know, 'tis when in afterthought we say "Of course, I told you so."

Most of the lords and dukes who marry rich American girls are after a title-but it is usually a title to real estate.

An article in an English magazine dis

women, and gives the following list as fairly representative of feminine greatness in all ages. The women of action are Semiramis, Queen Esther, Maria Theresa, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Castile and Joan. The women of thought are Sappho. Madame Roland, Madame de Stael, George Sand, George Eliot and Margaret Fuller. Thus it will be seen that England and America have each but one in this notable list.

A new philosopher of clothes insists that every work of art demands a point of rest -a pivotal spot from which all the rest of the composition derives its significance. This point of rest he locates in the necktie. It is poor economy, this philosopher claims, to wear anything but the best neckties, no matter how expensive these may be. If it is cheap and shabby the entire wardrobe takes on this aspect. If it is rich and elegant, and carefully disposed, even if the other garments are mediocre it gives the impression of care and richness. In short, great consideration should be given even to so small a thing as a necktie-it has broken up many happy households.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The biggest man in Saline county, from physical standpoint, answers to the funny little banjoesque name of Pinkepank.

"Prosperity in St. Joseph isn't observing Lent," tersely remarks one of its most er thusiastic newspaper whoopers of the sit uation in the rejuvenated old town.

Dr. B. W. Baker, the newly elected pres ident of Wesleyan university, at Cameron as been at the head of Chaddock college at Quincy, Ill., for a number of years. "Southwest Missouri will furnish the lead

with which to make the builets," patriot ically suggests the Springfield Republican "if the rest of the country will scrap fround and get the powder." Ten years ago last week the junior ora orical medal was won at the university

by Thomas Jefferson Jackson Sec, who ow known the world over as Dr. See, the amous astronomer. Orders for his Merinos come all the wa from New South Wales to L. E. Shat-tuck, of Gentry county, who won the name at the world's fair of being the rais-

er of the best sheep in the United States. Fusion isn't looked upon with favor by the Audrain county Democrats. Wha they want is co-operation. They believ What t is the duty of the Populists to co-operate with them in electing none but good Dem

Despite its information to the effect that chair of journalism has been established it the Missouri university, the St. Joe New goes on record with a prediction that news paper men will continue to get their train ing in newspaper offices.

Jouett Shouse, of Mexico, who was student at the university last year, an was regarded then as possessing special adaptability for newspaper work, has gor to Louisville, Ky., where he has secured a good position on the staff of the Courier

Kidder has done creditably and generously what many of the larger towns in the state have thus far wholly neglected A charitable association for rendering aid to dectitute Cubans has been organized and some liberal contributions have bee

The Gazette deems it proper to remar that you can't estimate the patriotism of a town by the showing it makes of the stars and stripes on Washington's birth day, in view of the fact that the recent anniversary brought out only one flag in Brookfield. "In case of war," thoughtfully suggests

the Brookfield Gazette, "we trust Colone Champ Clark will not insist upon charging so deeply upon the enemy's lines that he will not be able to return in time to deliver a Fourth of July speech at some point in Pike county." Grant City, Worth county's thriving cap

ital, to reach which now from anywhere or this side involves a twenty-mile crosscountry drive from Albany, is making a determined and commendable effort to se cure rail connection, by means of a Maple

The explanation is offered by some of hi discerning friends that when that far-away look o'erspreads the classic countenance of Labor Commissioner Rozelle it is an in dication that the distinguished Pop statitician is listening, with a delighted intent ness that renders him oblivious to all sur roundings, to the buzzing in his bonnet of ognizes, though the world may not, as his very own.

The fake war news with which some the saffron tinted newspapers in this part of the country are imposing on their readers reminds Colonel Martin, of the Brook field Gazette, of some of the "grapevine telegrams" of civil war days. A story started in camp in the morning would mee with so many changes and additions by he time for dinner call that the origina har would be as badly hoaxed by it as anyone else.

Carthage Press; Major Charles O. Har-ington is a great believer in Southwest Missouri, and especially in our Italian cli-mate. Said he to-day: "I have an orange grove in Florida and there on the 3rd day of January the thermometer registered 19 deg. above zero. Now, I don't believe i as been any colder than that here this winter, and I am thinking of moving the orange grove up here, where I can look at t occasionally. Then," he continued, "I have a lot of tenants over there on the west side of Grant street and they are kicking for awnings. I am having them put up now. Think of putting up awnings to keep out the sun in February."

The country editors are not of one mind outhing the desirability of the enactment of the Loud bill. While some denounce the proposed measure vigorously others look upon it with favor. Among the latter is C. M. Harrison, the capable and discriminating editor of the Grant City Star. He concludes lengthy argument in its support thus: "The Loud bill may have some defects which could be remedled with-out defeating the object for which it was framed-that of wiping out the annual posal deficit-but even in its present form we regard it as an improvement over the pres nt law. We believe the average editor would gain tenfold more in the increased patronage which a denial of second class rates to purely third class matter would bring than he would lose in extra postage on sample copies and exchanges. We are

very truly yours for the Loud bill." During the recent visit of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to Atlantic ity, says the Philadelphia Record, one of the members, a native of a small town in seach to take a dip in the warm brine. A dressing room was assigned to him, and upon donning a thin bathing suit, the Missourian joined his wife at the edge of the pool, gave her the key of the dressing room to keep for him, and plunged in. While he disported himself in the water, his wife met an old friend, and the two women went out for a stroll. They did not notice the passage of time until one of them looked at her watch and saw that two hours had clapsed since they left the bath house The riend, when about to return to her hotel, found that she had lost the key to her room, No. 161. The wife of the mining enrincer glanced absent-mindedly at the key in her hand, and, seeing that it was stamped 161, gave it to the other. When she returned to the bath house she found

cusses the question of the world's greatest her husband sitting on the edge of the pool, shivering, "I'm waiting for the key I gave you to keep," he explained, with frigid politeness. And he continued to wait until his wife sent to her friend's hotel four squares distant, to get the missing The Missouri man vows that hi spouse's forgetfulness will compel her to go without a new spring bonnet by way of punishment.

Let Us Keep Cool.

From the Indianapoils Journal.

The fake maker at Tampa, Fla., seems to be laboring under the impression that war has already been declared, and that steamers have been chartered to convey men and arms to Cuba. At least, this the intelligence which he has evolved for

the American people. War has not been declared. The naval board of examiners are yet taking testimeny, and it has given no inkling of the nature of the testimony it has received It may take these officers a week to make their report. When they do they will no submit it to the employes of any fake factory, no matter how elaborate its ca pacity for delivering it to the country Furthermore, the decisions of the vari ous correspondents will not affect the de cision of this experienced board of naval

When the report shall have been made to the president, who is the commander-inhief of the army and navy, and not the superintendent of the fake factory of yellow newspaper, the result will be comnunicated to congress. If the report shall present positive proof that the Maine was not destroyed by accident, which it now seems probable that it will, the administration will take time to present its deermination to the Spanish government and demand reparation. The refusal or long delay to reply would be regarded as casus belli. If it shall appear by the estimony that officers of the Spanisr army or navy were the authors of the disister, war may be declared without com-

munication with Spain. For the present, the efforts of the gov ernment will be directed to the strengthning of our coast defenses. In the even of the declaration of war the war ship and the cruiser will play the most im portant part. In time troops would be sent o Cuba-not a vast army, but a few dis ciplined regiments of the regular army, end, for the rest, volunteer regiment nade up of the National Guard in the different states. The regiments of the regular army would be filled to the maxi-

It is well to look at the matter as sen sible people, and not to go wild with the idea that tens of thousands of men will be enlisted at once, when, in the even f war, the government can have no us for them, since a small, well discipline army under the regular army officers will be all that will be needed for the captur

f Cuba with the aid of the Cubans. The prudent thing to do is to keep cool By so doing we can be of greater service to the country if we are needed, and w vill also avoid making ridiculous spectacles of ourselves. Let us not declare war; le is not go to forming companies or to hunting up old muskets and tactics be ause of the rumors sent out by fake facfories, but keep in mind that, should wa be declared, it will be done by the president and congress. If the president wants regiment from Indiana he will send to Governor Mount, and not to any of the excitable persons who are tendering their services with a thousand men.

When We Shall Know,

rom the New York Press. If there should be just cause for war, the American government and people would make such a war as the world never has seen. If there should be no cause for war, the United States would no sooner attack the meanest and weakest nation than the most powerful on earth.

It is to the honor of the American people that before they act on momentous questions they make sure that they are right. It is to their glory that when they are sure they are right there is noth ing that can stay them from acting as the righteousness of their cause demands that they should act.

Whether we are to have war or not no man knows, for no man yet knows surely if there is cause. But we shall ot go to war unless there is re it convincing to all the world, for so is written in the character of our rac and if there is such reason the American people will take up arms as they have taken up calm, deliberate, determined judgment in considering the awful dis aster to the Maine; and they never will lay them down till the righteousness of their cause has triumphed over every force

that disputes it. The mind that thinks the people of thi ountry are indifferent to national honor or careless of national shame is dead to sane perception or wrecked with excess of depravity. They wait only and always till they are right, and then no earthly power can stop them from going ahead.

A Rich Man Defends Himself.

om the Cleveland Leader. That must have been a funny scene he house of representatives, the other day when Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and Mr. Walker, the Massachusetts banker, got into a controversy over million

Simpson made a speech in opposition to he selection of rich men as members of the board of commissioners to the Paris exposition, and he attacked Mr. Walker by name as a member of the "bankers trust," and as being interested in a company that was a part of the leather trust. The Democrats were very much pleased

and some of them applauded Simpson. In reply to the attack of the Populis nowever, Mr. Walker said he had made every dollar he had honestly; that while he was a rich man he had given away as much money as he now possessed; an that he had given more money for education in the section of the country which Democrats represented, twice over, all the members of the Democratic side of the house. He promised to prove that he had given two dollars for that purpose to every one that the Democrats of the ouse, all together, had given,

"Now hide your head in shame," said Mr. Walker with vehemence, pointing his finger at Simpson. The Populist sat silent. and not one of the other Democrats o Populists had a word to say. It is not often that rich men take the trouble to defend themselves against the assaults of dema-gogues, though many of them could do so as successfully as did Mr. Walker,

Barbarism in South Carolina

rom the Washington Po The assassination of the negro postmast er of Lake City, S. C., reminds one of the savagery of the red Indians, 200 years ago. It is an infamy for which we have no fit ting terms of horror and denunciation. The fiends who planned and executed the atrocity were worse than any ludians ever were have at least heard of, if they have not seen, the fruits of modern civilization. They labored under no such provocation of tyranny, of rapine, of ruthless persecution as from their point of view, justified the aborigines in their terrible reprisals. They have done, in cold blood, as evil and as in-famous a thing as any painted savage ever did under a sense of cruel injury. They have slain their victim, and they have spared neither child nor woman in the re-

But even this is not the worst, for now with all this innocent and unoffending blood upon their heads, they have the wicked impudence to claim that not the but Senator Hanna is responsible for abominable tragedy. They set up the inconceivable plea that their cowardly and brutal act must be charged to Mr. Hanna because he has urged the appointment of negro postmasters throughout the South, and thereby they advance the proposition that the president's appointment of Baker at Lake City justified them in committing a deed which would shame the most be nighted savage in darkest Africa. To this

no serious answer is conceivable. It is merely an aggragation of an infamy al ready too beloous for sober commentary The arch coward of history took refuge in the contemptible excuse: "The woma gave me and I did eat;" but he was "The woman white-souled innocent compared with th demons who have butchered this poor ne gro and his babe, and now claim immun ity from censure because the president appointed a postmaster not to their bar

barous and brutal liking.

We trust that the postmaster genera will abolish permanently the office has been made the pretext for this inde scribable atrocity. which such a horror can be perpetrate is not fit to be kept in communication with an enlightened world. These people de not understand and do not deserve the advantages of modern civilization. The should be segregated, as lepers are, and ieft in an isolated degradation which might, otherwise, contaminate the age. Not until they capture and destroy the savages, and so clear their skirts of lightest suspicion of sympathy with this as members of civilized society and entitled to recognition as factors in the equation of humanity.

Railway Taxes and Railway Employes.

rom a New York Exchange At the twenty-second anniversary of the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. of New York, Mr. Aldace Walker delivered an admirable address, in the course of which he made the following reference to the interest of employes in protecting the reven

"What is done by your managements it the way of securing proper legislation, i the way of correcting existing abuses, in the way of overcoming contradictory stat utory requirements, should receive the fullest support of every employe. In our re publican form of government such sub jects, in the end, are decided by the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and when the ballot box is opened every in telligent man has a right to freely port the candidate of his choice. In times past there has been too little community of feeling between railway employes as well as between employer and employers. But there is certainly the greatest pos in the same boat, and occasions rarely arise when we cannot act in harmony on questions affecting the common good o

"Think for a moment of a kindred mat

ter-the taxation of railways. In many parts of the country there has been determined effort to increase railway tax ation, until it has become grossly proportionate to the share of public buriens borne by other industries. Six pe cent of the entire gross earnings of a railroad means the same as if a manufac turer of shoes was required to pay \$60 of taxes out of every \$1,000 sales. Twenty per cent of net carnings is like requiring merchant to turn in \$200 out of every \$1,000 profit shown by his books at th end of each year. These figures are not exceptional as applied to railroads. It is true that unproductive real estate has to stand its share of taxation, but railroad: do not hold property except for use, and its value depends entirely upon what can be earned by its use. When the taxes of railroad company aggregate a million or million and a half dollars, the manager naturally look about for economies by which such sums may be made up; among other things, they are apt to think of shorter hours for the shop men, or longer runs for engineers, or other measures affecting employes. At first the men em Western roads were to regard the increase of railroad taxation as a kind of a joke, and to think that they were in the way of getting even with the corporation that employed them. But since they have learned that they themselve may be involved, the situation ceases to appear amusing. The same is true in spect to other legislation which makes railway management difficult and involve the companies in unnecessary expense and Fortunately, the two armies of rail road employes and railroad employers are no longer ranging themselves in hostile camps to fight each other. Wiser counsels have prevailed. The sugacious lenders of gineers, locomotive, firemen, conductors etc., are ready to actively protest against unreasonable legislative attacks upon the nterests of the stockholders and bondholders with whom they are intimately related in the railway service, and to vigprovsly support and promote such mea ures as may tend to the welfare of the relatively, the railway managers are giv-

ing more and more attention to the rights and the welfare of their men "No citizens of the United States have greater reason to be proud of their pro fession than the railroad men. No profession has contributed more to the progres sive development of the human race. . . We have a right to be proud of our em ployment. We are laboring together in the most inspiring and the noblest calling which exists in this progressive age. And plead with you for its due and full appreciation. The absence of dissension our ranks is a most agreeable feature of the opening year, and is full of promise fo the future. If we thoroughly understand the importance and value of union and harmony, of mutual compromise and in telligent reciprocal support, our conduct will surely be molded into conformity with the requirements necessary to produce the best results, and our mission of progres will achieve its fullest measure of suc-

Why They Didn't Like Us.

From the Pittsburg Press The reasons which some of our late vis ltors give for not liking the United State contain interesting suggestions. Mr. An-thony Hope Hawkins complains that the American ladies did not approach him with sufficiently delicate evdences of their opinion of his genius and personal beauty, and then indicts the American people as con-celted. Dr. Nansen declares that he was not treated with cordiality, but as the dis-tinctive feature of the Scandinavian explorer's trip was that the money had to be put up before he would say a word, and he got the money, it would seem that the essence of cordiality especially desired was proffered in some profusion. Besides which Dr. Nansen should remember that we hav had a succession of famous visitors, from Dole, or Queen Liluokalani, to Richard le Gallienne and Lieutenant Sobral.

Preventing Deinlentions.

from the Philadelphia Press Mr. Edward P. Moxey, for a number o years past an expert examiner of banks for the department of justice and the comp-troller of the currency, contributes a penetrating and suggestive article t Bankers' Magazine on "Making Defalcations Difficult.

Bank defalcations are usually followed by heated denunciation of directors for failing to direct; but, as Mr. Moxey points out, defalcations are to be prevented not by minute personal supervision, but by providing a system of accounts and book keeping which renders the detection of it regularities automatic and inevitable. this safety can be secured. Without it no supervision can prevent defalcation

The danger point in a bank, looking to its employes, Mr. Moxey asserts is the individual ledger in which the accounts of depositors are noted. If the same man handles the passbooks of depositors and keeps their individual accounts manipulation is possible, however constant the vigilance of his superiors.

The remedy lies in dividing these duties The deposits should be taken by one clerk and a separate record kept, showing when each passbook is settled, and its condition The individual ledger should be kept sep-arately and an additional precaution should be provided by checking entries in should be provided by checking entries in the ledger with those on the bookkeeper's feathers."

cashbook. The additions of the bookkeeper's cashbook and the total of each day's debits and credits should be compared with the general ledger. Lastly, none of the labor-saving devices in accounts. like the "skeleton ledger," should be used. Mr. Moxey urges instead the "duplex" ledger, involving two independent bookkeeper with a third clerk to check off checks and settle passbooks.

These precautions add to the cost of the usiness, but, as Mr. Moxey pertinently says: "There is something radically wrong with a business that does not produce sufficient profit to warrant its being carried on with all the safeguards that can be thrown around it to insure its safety. This is sound doctrine. In banks where, safety is always to be had by pay ing its price, and Mr. Moxey's experienced advice shows how this can be accom plished.

Misfortunes of the Rockefellers.

rom the Chicago News. Not so long ago the public was called ipon to envy the Standard Oil men because they made \$25,000,000 in twenty-four hours They made this neat profit, as a careful statistician figured it out, because the quotation on Standard Oil certificates, fixed by the transfer of a few thousand shares, advanced twenty-five points in a day, and as there are \$100,000,000 of th certificates, the deduction that the Rocke fellers and Flaglers and Paynes were \$25 000,000 richer was obvious and irresist

But now mark the instability of fortune -Standard Oil certificates have declined seventy points in a fortnight and the unortunate Rockefellers are \$70,000,000 poore

than they were two weeks ago. Of course, the Rockefellers have not as vet discovered this tremendous loss. Possioly they are even unaware of the last quo tation on the cortificates. The property of the Standard Oil Company has not changed a hair's breadth meantime. Its earning capacity is as great now as it was before th \$70,000,000 was lopped off and it was not \$25,000,000 than before. The dividends are the

The Rockefellers have as much actua but they are logically bound, all the same not only to hand back the \$25,000,000 with which the Tribune endowed them, but \$15,

000,000 more. The highest authorities in this interest ing branch of economics are uncertain as to who should receive this \$70,000,000, and they never have been quite clear as to where the first \$25,000,000 came from. Thi vitally important point would deserve a special commission of inquiry but for the strong probability that before the commi sion could report the Mockefellers would instruct a couple of their brokers together and make a sale of a hundred shares of Standard Oil at 500 or even at 550, in which case the Rockefellers would be comparably richer than ever.

Our Resources in Case of War.

rom the New York World. The promptness with which young Ameri ca has responded to the suggestion that nis country might need his services in a military capacity irresistibly calls atten the fact that there is practically no limit to the military capacity of the

United States.
It was satisfactorily demonstrated 12 years ago that we were "3,000,000-one-fifth fighting men." If the same proportion holds good to-day we have a reserve or military strength which makes us not only unconquerable on our own soil but irre

sistible With all our lack of preparation for war as the result of our abiding confidence in peace, the resources of the nation for any possible war are such as the world has never known. They are such that no Eu ropean nation with any sense of responsibility would ever care to test them if the test could possibly be avoided.

The Submarine Boat Holland.

From the Hartford Times.

The submarine boat Holland started out Thursday into Staten Island sound, made good time along the surface, and then dove twenty feet and proceeded steadily and under water. The reports do not say just how long the submarine test continued, but it was long enough to satisfy the engineer of the craft, who had before that the boat goes like a fish and dive better than one. Before and during the trip the Holland was watched by a police boat. Rumors have been current that she says she is for the United States.

om the Cleveland Leader After all, it is hard to see how grin risaged war is to be averted. It is true that Spain may not want to fight when the time for hostilitles arrives, but that need not necessarily stand in the way of bloodshed. There are others than Span-lards to be fought. Here, for instance is a "poem" from one of the New York

fighting papers: GIVE THE COMMAND TO "GO." Oh, Bill McKinley, let us fight, Your actions make us sore. Just let us go and get our rights,

> We're on the path of war. Our good ship Maine they have blown up And comrades killed galore; We are not babes; we are grown up; Don't let them kill some more.

If our good soldiers were to show What fighting they could do: They off to Cuba sure would go And blow Spain right in two. This is only a sample culled at randor

ington remain passive in spite of all this? We guess not. We would not be surprised if the war department issued orders at any moment now to have soldiers arm themselves with squirt guns and bear down upon the bloodthirsty poets, any one who will perpetuate such stuff as these three stanzas deserves death along with the man who prints it, and it is certain that serious trouble will come if the sickening busi

from several columns of similar yellow

outbursts. What is the government going

to do about it? Can the officials at Wash

ness is not stopped.

From Pick-Me-Up. Jack-"It's a selfish world; the people who own rallways think nothing of running over a poor man's horse."
Ted—"Yes; and the man who is rich enough to have a horse runs down the

poor fellow on a bicycle when he can man

Jack-"And the poor fellow on the blk runs over the poor pedestrian."

Ted-"That's it; and the poor pedestrian tumbles against the poor cripple who goes on crutches." Jack-"That's the way; and the crippi

spends most of his time jamming rutches on other people's corns. Ah! is is a selfish world, as you say.

"Vote as you pray-" So the brethren say In the campaigns every year; But politics plays In such curious ways.

We eternally vote as we swear:

-Atlanta Constitution From the New York Press.
Dime museum manager—"After this week we'll have to get along without you.

suppose you won't have any trouble in getting another berth?" The two-headed man-"Is the double-um-pire system still on?"

From the indianapolis Journal.

Watts-"By the way, which is the heav fer, a pound of gold or a pound of feath-

Potts-"A pound of gold, of course, I

ON THE SONNET.

Grant me twice seven splendid words, O Muse (Like jewel pauses on a rosary chain, To tell us where the aves start again); Of these, in each verse, one I mean to use Like Theseus in the labyrinth—for clues To help lost Fancy striving in the brain: And, Muse, if thou wilt still so kindly deign, Make my rhymes move by courtly twee and twee! Ob. pardon, shades of Avon and Vaucluse. This rushlight burning where your lamps yet shine? A sonnet should be like the cygnet's cruis-On polished waters; or like smooth old wine, Or earliest honey garnered in May dewa! And all be laid before some fair love's shrine!

MY TREASURES.

-Edith Matible Thomas.

These nurs, that I keep in the back of the next Where all my lead soldiers are lying at rest. Were gathered in autumn by nursic and me In a wood with a well by the side of the sea. This whistle we made (and how clearly it sounds!) By the side of a field at the end of the grounds Of a branch of a plane, with a knife of my own,

The stone with the white and the vellow and gray. We discovered I cannot tell how far away And I carried it back, although weary and cold, For though father denies it, I'm sure it is gold. But of all my treasures the last is the king. For there's very few children possess such a thing; And that is a chisel, both handle and blade.

It was nursle who made it, and nursle alone

Which a man who was really a carpenter made

DUTY'S BEHEST. So nigh is grandeur to our dust, So near is God to man, When Duty whispers low, Thou must, The youth replies, I can't -Raiph Waldo Emerson.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Here is a story characteristic of the late harles A. Dana, which is told by Tip, in the New York Press: "John R. McLean, candidate for president, for the senate, for governor of Ohio and any old thing, owner and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and millionaire resident of Washington. onetime owner of the New York Journal, which cost him \$200,000 in three or four weeks, telegraphed to his New York cor-respondent (at that time Charles S. Scanlan) instructions to get an interview with Mr. Dana on his attitude in politics. Mr. Scanlan put the question briefly and directly, and Mr. Dana's reply was, "Read the editorials in the Sun." "But. Mr. Dana," Scanlan protested, "I do read the editorials in the Sun every day, and to your polities." Looking over the rim of his spectacles the great editor said: Scanlan, damned if you aren't right. don't believe I know where we stand.

The attention of those who are interested educational matters is invited to the life work of Johann Jakob Haberle, an inteacher of the good old school. During his life he kept a dairy of the number of punishments inflicted by him on pupils. He records that during fifty-one stick, 240,100 birchrod smites, 136,715 hand smacks, 10,986 blows with a ruler, 10,255 slaps on the face, 8,000 boxes on the ears, 115,800 on the head, and that he 13,000 tasks from the Bible, so that it was necessary to purchase a new copy, through wear and tear every two years. Seven hundred and seventy-seven times did Johann make his children kneel on dried peas. while 5,001 times he stood them in his cor ners with rulers over their heads."

The alumni of Harvard, by a vote of 1.749 to 1.359, have decided to extend the privilege of voting for overseers to graduates of the professional schools. This, as a New York writer suggests, is a real inno-vation. Hitherto the theory prevailing was that the graduation in arts was the essential thing, without which the right to participate in the government of the college ould not be had. The man from another institution who went to Harvard for a proessional course was not expected to look for the privileges that belonged to the real

Mme. Patti is still at San Remo, where the is likely to remain for several weeks. so that the reports of her arrival in England are erroneous. From a sure source also, it is learned, that, though suggestions may have been made, none have farewell Patti tour. As the great vocalist recently attained the age of 55 her retirement may no doubt now be considered as re or less within measurable distance. but she has existing contracts extending to the end of the century, and they will be

The march of progress has trampled out another of the old landmarks of New York. Contractors began a few days ago to tear down the old Sharon mansion at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth street and Columbus avenue. The historic mansion was built in 1811. It derived its name from the beautiful variety of Sharon roses which filled its garden and the grounds surrounding the house. Previous to 1855, the stage coaches between New York and Albany passed almost in front of the door.

A woman notary public in Denver, Col., was married recently, and the question arose as to what name she should sign in her official capacity. The matter was referred to the attorney general of the state. and he has furnished an opinion that there is no authority of law for women in Colo rado to drop their maiden names in the event of marriage. She must therefore sign all documents as before marriage, because there is no authority for a change

of names at marriage or any other time. Of course, every one knows that what the English call a morning concert is really an afternoon concert, but it may not be so generally known that a forenoon concert is an impossibility in London, because it is forbidden by law, under heavy penalties to the proprietor of the hall, to give a public concert before noon. London is said to be the most terribly music-beridden cap ital in Europe, though by no means the most musical.

been visiting Rome and startling the Romcostumes. When driving she wears bright scarlet cloak thickly embroidered with gold, and on her head a diadem of black velvet glistening with gold coins and gems. For the opera she dresses in cloth The shares of the Woman's Hotel Company, in New York, are selling like hot cakes. Nearly \$150,000 of the stock is al-

The Princess of Montenegro, the beautiful

mother of the crown princess of Italy, has

ready subscribed. Although a business en-terprise, it springs from a philanthropic and public spirit and is being urged en-tirely on the ground of its long-felt need and the great boon it will be to self-sup-An old English watch bearing the in-scription, "Given by Sir Walter Scott to his valet, John Baxter Nicholson," who is mentioned in the introduction to Waverly, was sold in London recently for £28 5s., to-

gether with letters of identification and lock of Sir Walter Scott's hair, at a sale by Mesers. Christie, Manson and Woods. The following crude attempt at an olo-graphic will successfully stood the test in

he supreme court of California; "Crolldepedro february 2 1892 "This is to serifey that ie levet mey wife

real and personal and she to dispose for them as she wis.
"PATRICK DONAHUE." Mrs. Draper, the wife of the American ambassador at the Italian court, uses at

which was used by her father, William M. Preston, of Kentucky, when he was minister to Spain many years ago. The Eiffel tower, in Paris, is to be altered for the exposition of 1999, and work

her formal dinners a gold table service

on it has already begun. The second platform is to be extended six feet on all sides. and other changes will be made.